

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
Dungarpur State,
RAJPUTANA

FOR THE
Samvat Year 1977-78 (Bikrami)
(Corresponding to 1920-21 A.D.)



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RAJASTHAN DOCUMENTS.

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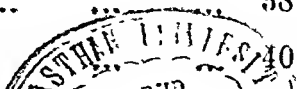
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Foreword.

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THE period covered by this administration report is from 1st October 1920 to 30th September 1921.

The first charge on an administration is the prosperity and contentment of the people. During the winter of 1920-1921, I toured extensively in Dungarpur and I am glad to say that I found the people generally happy and flourishing. The Bheels in particular seem to me to be doing well, they appear well-fed, well-clothed, and the number of cattle they possess is remarkable. The chief cause contributing to the prosperity of the Bheels of Dungarpur is the light revenue demand. Mr. Holme who conducted the first regular revenue assessment in 1904 once informed me that he had imposed a light assessment on Dungarpur in general; the Bheels were moreover specially favoured as they had suffered severely in the great famine about 1900, and it was considered essential to offer them an inducement to settle on the land and abandon their wandering and predatory habits. This wise policy was continued by the present Diwan when he carried out a revision of the assessment in 1914-15, and has borne fruit in the prosperity and contentment of to-day.

A fertile source of trouble and unrest in these parts is *begar*. I believe it is to be impossible to carry on the administration without compulsory labour in some form in these wild and sparsely populated tracts, but it should

be a principle that no one must be compelled to work without adequate remuneration in cash or kind, and that compulsion must be employed as rarely as possible. It is unfortunate that the Bheels, on whom the main burden of *begar* falls, are by ~~misfortune~~ ^{misfortune} ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~imp~~ ^{imp} ~~vident~~ ^{vident} race, and if they have sufficient food are usually reluctant to work for any reasonable wage. Still if the principles I have mentioned are observed *begar* will, I think, do little harm, it may even do good as a wholesome discipline.

During the year under report new *begar* rules have been issued which are calculated to lighten the burden very appreciably. I hope that these new rules will be carefully observed by all concerned for the *begar* question is most important in that it affects the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the State.

I am glad to say that Dungarpur has remained free from any pernicious form of political activity, which is something to be thankful for in these days when Political agitators are busy searching for fresh fields for their operations.

Finance is another important consideration, and I think the State finances have been well managed. With an average annual income of rather less than Rs. 6,00,000, we closed the year with net assets of Rs. 4,43,367, and no debts. The State Bank did well with a net profit on the year's working of Rs. 14,485 and the money is otherwise well invested.

Had we been content merely to save money we could have increased our assets considerably, but we went ahead with various new public works, a description of which will be found on pages 34-35 of the report. In particular we added a wing to the Pinhey School and made a good progress with the new Hospital buildings. The school with an increased and better paid staff, and the larger accomodation, bids fair to become under its keen and energetic Head-master a credit to the State.

The Hospital is a growing an important institution, which made great strides during the year, not only as regards the building but in good management and efficiency. The skill and enthusiasm of the chief Medical Officer, S.A.S. Chhagannath, have filled even the new wards to overflowing with patients from far and near.

I am glad to be able to record the satisfactory progress made at the Mayo College by the future Ruler of the Dungarpur State; His Highness Maharawal Lakshman Singh is developing in mind and body along the right lines and the reports I receive are encouraging.

Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba has, as usual, been of material assistance to me, and it is a comfort to be able to rely always on her advice and support which are of great value.

The Diwan, Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, has continued to steer the ship of State with success

and has been ably supported by the Executive Council in his responsible and onerous task. I consider that the officials of the administration have on the whole done very well and they appear to me a conscientious, hard working and loyal set of men.

(Sd.) D. M. FIELD, MAJOR,

DUNGARPUR:

POLITICAL AGENT,

19th February 1922.

Southern Rajputana States.

No. 193 of 1922.

From

R. B. MUNSHI GANESH RAM RAWAT,
DIWAN, DUNGARPUR STATE,
Rajputana.

To

THE POLITICAL AGENT,
SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES,
Camp—Dungarpur.

Dated, Dungarpur the 30th January 1922.

DEAR SIR,

Herewith I beg to submit the Administration Report of the Dungarpur State for the Samvat Year 1977-78, Bikrami, corresponding to 1920-21 A.D., for favour of your perusal and orders.

2. There is nothing particular, that calls for any special remark. The work of administration has been going on smoothly. No kind of unrest has been observed anywhere within: nor—it is gratifying to note—owing to the enlightened and sympathetic policy pursued by you, any has yet found its way from outside into our territory, though its surging waves have been dashing their force against old usages and established customs not far away from us.

3. The question of *Begar*—the burning question of the day all over—had long been under the Darbar's

consideration. The late His Highness was in favour of its absolute abolition and had been tackling with it during the last two years of his reign. A Committee had been formed to enquire into the matter and draft proposals. But his untimely demise left the question unsolved on the anvil. It, however, augurs well that you, in whom the Darbar's powers are invested, are pursuing the same farsighted policy and have disposed it of so tactfully and well.

4. Our Medical Department has taken a long stride towards becoming an up-to date and model institution. Education, too, is following suit. Expenditure on both has more than doubled itself. The Public Works Department has also not lagged behind and some useful and most urgently needed buildings are being built.

5. As to the financial condition of the State I may submit that notwithstanding these heavy demands on our resources, it is in no way bad. We have no debts to repay and hold a sum of Rs. 4,43,367 in reserve. I must, however, submit that at no distant date we shall have to meet some very big items of expenditure; and, therefore, we must be very economical in all that we undertake.

6. In conclusion, I must very sincerely and gratefully acknowledge the unfailing sympathy, the generous and wise counsel and the ever ready and unstinted backing-up that I have always received from Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba, Shri Jodhpuriji, and

your own good self. Without these, I must admit, I should have found myself unable to cope with the work and achieve the success I have done in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) GANESH RAM RAWAT R. B.
DIWAN,
Dungarpur State.

REPORT
ON
THE ADMINISTRATION
OF
The Dungarpur State
FOR
The Samvat Year 1977-78, (Bikrami)
(Corresponding to 1920=21.)

CHAPTER I.
General and Political.

General. The State of Dungarpur is a hilly land-locked country in the extreme South-west of Rajputana, covering an area of 1,447 square miles and a population of 1,89,277 souls, of whom 93,000 are Bhils, as returned at the last Census.

The State is bounded on the North by Mewar, on the East by Banswara and on the South and West by the States of Idar, Lunawara and Sunth. Of the total 773 villages and 3 towns comprising the State, 359 belong to Jagirdars, 142 to the Muafidars and the remaining 272 to the Khalsa.

There are no everflowing streams in the State but the number of tanks is, by no means, small. The means of communications consist of good Kachha roads, which are, however, usable only during the fair weather. No Railway traverses any part of the State and the nearest

Railway Stations are Udaipur and Talod, both over 60 Miles off; the former, connecting the Capital with Ajmer and the latter, with Ahmedabad and Bombay, with which places the State is commercially connected. The only important fairs, held within the State, are two:—(a) The Benishwarji Fair at the confluence of the Som and the Mahi rivers and (b) The Pir Fakhruddin Fair at Galiakot. The first is being held since the time of Maharawal Shri Askaranji, who flourished in the 16th Century. It had dwindled in importance but since the last 2 or 3 years it has been regaining its ancient magnitude. The number of pilgrims at the last fair is reported to have risen to 10,000 souls. The 2nd is held annually during the Moharram and attracts Bohra pilgrims from distant places. Two combined Post and Telegraph Offices are run by the Imperial Government, one at Dungarpur and the other at Sagwara. One Branch Post Office is maintained at Galiakot. It is proposed to convert it into a combined Post and Telegraph Office. There is no industry of note carried on anywhere in the State. The majority of the population live by agriculture.

The Ruling Family represents the elder Branch of the Great Sisodiya Clan and is related to the Houses of Mewar, Banswara and Partabgarh by blood, and to those of Rutlam, Sailana, Sirohi, Jamnagar and Bhinga by marriage.

The Present Ruler is His Highness Rai Rayan Maharawal Shri Lakshman Sinhaji Bahadur, who, being a minor, is reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer, with his brother, Maharaj Shri

Virbhadra Sinhaaji. His Highness' third brother, Maharaj Shri Nagendra Sinhaaji, with Raj Shri Baiji Lal Saheba, is being educated at the Capital under a Lady Teacher, Miss M. E. Kishore and Pandit Ichhanathji and both are reported to be making good progress. The 4th and half brother to the Maharawal, Maharaj Shri Pradumna Sinhaaji, is as yet too young for regular tuition. On the whole the members of the Ruling family enjoyed fairly good health except Her Highness the Maharaniji Saheba, who is with her father's people at Benares and was reported to have been frequently ill throughout the year. The latest reports have, however, been promising.

His Highness, with his younger brother, thrice visited the Capital, once during the Dasehra Holidays, 2ndly during the, Xmas Recess and lastly during the long Summer vacations. In May last, on the occasion of the marriage of their maternal uncle, Maharaj Shri Ajat Shatru Sinha, the two brothers went, direct from Ajmer to Narsingarh, where the marriage festivities were held. Thence they went to Dhampur in Bijnor, where the marriage ceremony was performed. His Highness, on arrival was given a befitting reception. Thence His Highness and Maharaj Saheb joined the party of Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba, returning from Pilgrimage, at Delhi and reached the Capital on the 15th May last.

Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba, with Raj Shri Baiji Lal Saheba and Maharaj Shri Nagendra Sinhaaji, went out on a tour of pilgrimage on the 1st of March

1921 and after visiting Shri Dakorji, Bombay, Porbandar Dwarka, Bet Dwarka, Sudamapuri, Pushkar, Haridwar and Kurukshetra, returned to Dungarpur. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat, Diwan Darbar, was for the most part of the pilgrimage, in attendance on Her Highness. As the tour to Dwarka lay *via* Porbandar, Her Highness and the party, on their journeys to and fro, were guests of His Highness the Maharaja of Porbander. There was an exchange of visits between Their Highnesses the Maharaniji Saheba of Porbander and the Maji Saheba of Dungarpur.

The Maharawals of Dungarpur are entitled to a salute of 15 guns and to Return Visit from His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Gross Revenue of the State for the year amounted to Rs. 5,82,795.

Among the Indian guests of note were Maharaj Shri Mandhata Sinhaji of Raoti, Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba's brother, and Maharaj Saheb of Khandu.

There was no important event of note. The War Medallions were distributed by Major Field, Political Agent, on the 8th February 1921 in a Public Darbar held in the Udai Bihar Gardens to a number of school boys of the Pinhey School.

The Happy Anniversary of His Imperial Majesty, King George V was duly celebrated with the usual eclat on the 4th June last. His Highness, who was present at the Capital, held a Darbar in person. The Imperial salute was fired by the State Artillery, some

prisoners were released and the poor in the town were fed and given clothes and prayers were offered in Temples and Mosques for the long life and prosperity of Their Majesties.

The administration continued to be carried on under the able and vigilant supervision of the Political Agent, who is invested with the Darbar's powers during the minority under the will of His late Highness. Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba is ever ready to give her best counsel on any knotty point referred to her and the administration is deeply grateful to Her Highness the Maji Saheba. Much of the peace and prosperity, that is prevailing throughout in Dungarpur, is due to the wise and sympathetic policy, which has been pursued by Major D. M. Field. Rai Bahadur Munshi Ganesh Ram Rawat held the charge of Diwan's office all through the year. There was no change in the personnel of high officials.

The Diwan was, for 28 days, on tour within the State and 93 days on State business outside the State.

The relations with the neighbouring States and British Government continued to be cordial and friendly throughout the year.

The
RAJ PRABAND KARINI SABHA,
 or
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The constitution of the Council remained unchanged and the reforms, introduced last year, have been working well.

The powers of the Amatya Karyalaya, the Executive and the Legislative Councils and of the Political Agent, exercising Darbar's powers, have been codified and received the Political Agent's assent.

The Council, in all, held 46 sittings during the year and disposed of 475 cases out of 559, that came up before it. Eighty-four cases were submitted to the Political Agent for orders.

Sixteen appeals in cases relating to the Customs and Forest Departments also came up before the Council. Thirteen were disposed of, leaving 3 pending for the next year.

CHAPTER II.

Departments of Administration.

1. REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sardar Pratab Sinha held charge of the Department throughout the year. For 84 days he was on tour, inspecting Thikanas under the Court of Wards and Patwar Khanas, which was done twice during the year.

The following villages have lapsed to Khalsa:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| 1. Wagdari | ... | Owing to the death of the Tankedar without leaving any legal heir. |
| 2. Barchhawara | ... | These were held in Muafi by the Charan Sardar of Karawada, Amardanji, who died without leaving any male issue and thus according to the terms of the Settlement, the Muafi has been resumed. Darbar, however, have been pleased to sanction the recovery of only one-fourth of the total income of these villages during the life-time of the widow of Amardanji. |
| 3. Surela | ... | |
| 4. Virawada | ... | |
| 5. One-third of Gajpura | ... | |
| | ... | |

Thus the number of villages within Khalsa now comes to 272, that held in Jagir and Muafi 359 and 142 respectively.

Gamra Charaniya, reported last year as resumed, has been given back to the Muafidar with the exception of 33 acres, which had been mortgaged.

This was the 6th year of the last Settlement carried out in Samvat 1972. All the papers have now been collected and the Settlement Report is under preparation.

The number of wells and live stock in the State is compared in the subjoined table:—

Year.	Wells.	Plough Cattle.	Sheep and Goats.	Other Cattle.	Population.
1919-20	3,230	57,973	90,059	1,55,400	1,59,192
1920-21	3,236	61,684	87,186	1,84,077	* 1,89,272.

*The increase is from the last decennial Census.

It will be seen that there has been increase all round except under "Sheep and Goats," which have slightly decreased.

The Statement below shows the area under cultivation as compared with the Settlement assessed area according to the classification of the soil:—

Description.	Chahi	Digar	Tala- bi.	Ro- han.	Sir- ma.	Sukhi.	Ran- khad.	Total
Settlement Samvat 1972.	3,278	370	2,310	2,209	8,415	26,047	3,617	46,246
Added Subsequently.	18	11	23	...	10	116	28	206
Total	3,296	381	2,333	2,209	8,425	26,163	3,645	46,452
Samvat 1976 ...	2,379	262	1,781	815	9,294	22,071	2,687	39,289
Samvat 1977 ...	2,717	297	1,358	1,213	8,827	22,969	2,708	40,089

8,037 acres of the culturable land remained fallow after Settlement while 1,674 acres of Nautor were brought under plough.

Demand and Collections for the year are compared below:—

Demand.			Collections.		
Details.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Details.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Land Revenue ...	1,59,340	1,62,441	Collections ...	1,57,815	1,61,386
Arrears ...	5,968	4,036	Remissions ...	3,457	3,489
Total ...	1,65,308	1,66,477	Total ...	1,65,308	1,66,477

The total receipts of the Department including those from all other resources amounted to Rs. 1,93,493.

No pressure of any kind was needed to recover the Revenue dues. Suspensions and remissions were allowed only in the case of the really needy Assamis.

Taccavi advances will appear from the following figures:—

Year.	Wells.		Bullocks.		Tanks.		Guzara.		Remarks.
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1919-20.	3	145	31	665	...	...	...	...
1920-21.	27	1,102	388	7835	2	70	5	110	

The monsoon in 1920 set in early and broke off early. The long spell of drought, that followed, proved unfavourable to the cultivators. The last monsoon on the other hand, was preceded by a long drought, which was very trying. Taccavi, therefore, had to be liberally advanced. An epidemic, that prevailed among the cattle of the State, carried off a considerable number of the live stock and this necessitated advances for the purchase of bullocks.

Owing to the untoward condition of the monsoon, little success has met the efforts of the Revenue staff, who are doing their utmost to encourage the growing of some valuable crops. Cotton, though sown over 2,241 acres, was seriously damaged by the late and unevenly distributed monsoon, as also by the subsequent ceaseless drizzling. Barely 814 acres were found to survive at the close of the rains against 1,365 of the preceeding year.

Tobacco also shows a decrease of 51 acres in the area under the crop during the year under review but this is due to the slackness on the part of the cultivators, who are given to conventional methods and are averse to any change either in the method or in the kind of crop.

The Cultivation of poppy has also decreased to 81 acres mainly due to the stringency of the opium laws regulating its cultivation.

The number of tanks, repaired, compares favourably being 32 against 21 of the last year.

Though the Department does what it can to encourage the planting of Mango and Mahua groves, it is a pity the Royats take but little interest in their preservation, which resulted in the destruction of a large number for want of proper care. The last scarcity is also responsible for the loss of a great many young plants, which had numbered 66,673 and 63,480 respectively, including the survivals of the last year. At the close of the year they were reduced to nearly half, leaving 30,198 and 26,278 only.

In all 688 cattle were branded in the villages situated near the Mewar Border.

The prices of food grains ruled high throughout the year in spite of the heavy Customs duties levied on the export of grains. The fact is there now exist no food stocks any where in the State ; for there has been no succession of good years in the recent times.

Six new wells were dug during the year while 100 old ones, that had fallen into disuse, were repaired.

The system of *begar*, which pressed heavily on the communities concerned, was practically abolished and was the most notable item in the work of administration. The new regulation is producing wholesome effect both on the Royats and the town public.

Appendix No. I gives details as to the rainfall during the year.

The first half of the year was marked by a scarcity of rainfall, while the latter half with a month's constant raining, and the result was that fairly abnormal conditions ruled throughout the year.

General
Condition
of people.

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But thanks to the total amount of falls received during both the preceding year and the year under report, the crops, as a whole, did not suffer greatly. Of course, some crops, such as Makki this year and rice in the last, suffered very much individually; and since, too, there were no autumn rains last year, the Rabi harvests in 1920 were limited. There is thus now a only small stock of grain in the State to enable the people to tide over any lean year. The prices of food grains were, therefore, naturally high—nevertheless comparatively lower than in many places, and living, after all, was also cheaper. Trade, too, was not very brisk, though the general condition of nearly all classes of people was fairly good. Wages were high and the supply of labour small. With the exception of an outbreak of Cholera at Sagwara, which claimed 15 victims, the general health of the public was good. An epidemic also broke out among the cattle in some places.

A small Treasure Trove of some silver coins, apparently all of the Mughal period, was discovered at Dungarpur. The coins have been sent to Rai Bahadur Pandit Gourishankar Harichand Ojha, Curator Rajputana Museum, for decipherment.

The Ganwai Jungles under the management and control of the Revenue Department are intended to meet the requirements of the agricultural population of the State and supply them timber for the repair of implements without unnecessary delay. The Patwaris and Girdawars are empowered to issue passes free of charge for all the timber required by *Kashtakars* except that for the building of houses.

The income, derived from these forests, is ear-marked to be utilised for their development

The Jagirdars and Tankedars were previously allowed to control the village forests within their Jagirs but this privilege was forfeited to the Darbar in consequence of the Jagirdars' disobeying the Darbar's orders to supply men for Garrison Duty. The privilege has now been restored.

576 cases were pending from the last year while 1,135 were filed during the year. Of total 1,711 Cases, 1,212 were disposed of, leaving 499 in arrears.

During the year under report 118 documents were registered against 129 of the preceding year. The fees realised amounted to Rs. 200-12-0 against 238-4-0.

The year opened with 24 Thikanas under the supervision of the Court. 8 estates were released from its control and handed over to the owners or their legal guardians where it was believed the interests of the minor will not suffer in the latter case. In case of some, the court has retained its supervision over their Budgets for a specified period. The condition of the estates under the management of the Court is steadily improving and there is little that requires any special remark. The number of Thikanas under management at the close of the year stood at 16.

Of the wards under the Court, some are being educated in the schools nearest their homes as they

cannot bear the cost of living in the Boarding House. 8 are reading in the Pinhey School. The Jagirdar of Sabli was removed by his mother and sent to Medsan to be brought up with one of her relatives. It is much to be regretted that the young Thakur of Kunwa, a promising lad of 13 years, died of typhoid in the Boarding House on 10th October 1920. The question of his successor is under the consideration of the Darbar. 5 wards were removed from school, as they had grown too old to be kept there usefully. There is no ward or Kunwar now reading at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Thakur Nathu Singh of Gumanpura deserves special mention. He has been sent to England for Military training in the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and is reported to be doing well. He is the first person to leave his home in these parts and go abroad to foreign lands and he will also be the first Rajput Sardar to receive the King's Commission in these parts at least. Darbar are watching his career with interest and pride; and they are also much obliged to Major D. M. Field, Political Agent, for so kindly taking up his case and thereby obtaining this distinction to Dungarpur.

2.—Customs Department.

Mr. Kishorenath has been in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Customs Tariff:—The Tariff in force is given in Appendix No. II.

The principal commodities of Import and Export

are compared hereunder in Udaishai Maunds :—

IMPORT				EXPORT.		
Details.	1919 20	1920 21.		Details	1919-20	1920-21
Cloth	4,235	3 336		Oilseeds	18,696	2,686
Tobacco	3,520	2,902		Ghee	7,006	6,813
Sugar	3,262	3,008		Grains	4,082	840
Salt	12,621	12,012		Gum	2,553	1,261
Others	5,364	4,531		Others	4,739	7,304

The total volume of Imports and Exports for the two years will appear from the following figures :—

	1919 20	1920-21.		1919-20.	1920 21	Remarks.
Imports ...	33,782	29,655	Exports ...	33,598	19,790	In Udaishai Maunds.
			Shoes (pairs)	5,014	7,084	In number.
			Hides ...	47,486	40,013	Do.
			Cattle ...	42,385	23,710	Do.

The Customs Income for the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year stands as below :—

Details.	1919-20.	1920-21.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Imports	28,052	23,833	
Exports	1,43,762	1,20,612	
Miscellaneous	3,200	3,976	
Kanta Haq	7,244	6,583	
Opium Duty	810	330	
Grazing Dues	5,624	7,670	
Total	188,692	1,63,004	
Deduct Forest Revenue ...	8,680	9,562	
Net Customs Revenue, ...	1,80,012	1,53,442	

A glance will show that there has been a general decrease, which requires explanation. The preceding year was of abnormally favourable conditions. The harvests were good, there were a large number of marriages and consequently large consumption, and therefore naturally big imports. The conditions have changed this year. Though the harvests promise to be normal the monsoon conditions have been unfavourable, and there have been no marriages owing to Singhast. Upto last June so long as normal conditions prevailed the customs income was very satisfactory as will appear from the following figures:—

From 1st October 1919 to June 1920, it amounted to Rs. 1,35,191.

From 1st October 1920 to June 1921, it amounted to Rs. 1,35,279.

In fact the balance was in favour of the year under report till the beginning of the rainy season when the conditions changed quite unexpectedly and affected the business badly.

The Department also recovered a sum of Rs. 7,670, on account of grazing dues, on behalf of the Forest Department and a sum of Rs. 18,068, on account of Chungi, on behalf of the Municipality.

There has been an increase in the number of breaches against the Rules in force by 140,—the majority being offences against Customs Rules involving smuggling, and this is accounted for by the better supervision that has been enforced. A special Guard has been created

in order to be constantly on patrol along the border and prevent smuggling.

Customs and Grazing Rules have been amended in certain Sections and it is believed that the amendments have been working well.

The Superintendent of Customs was on tour for 36 days, mostly on surprise visits. On the whole the Department has been well managed.

3. Excise Department.

Mr. Chaturbhai held charge of the Department throughout the year and worked well though the revenue therefrom has gone down owing to various causes ruling for the greater part of the year.

The manufacture of liquor and income derived therefrom is compared in the following Statement:—

Comparative Statement showing manufacture of liquor and income derived therefrom for 1919-20 and 1920-21.

MANUFACTURE IN L.P. GALLONS.			INCOME.		
Details.	1919-20.	1920 21.	Details.	1919 20	1920 21.
Opening Balance	4,275.4	10,990.1	Duty Recovered...	Rs. 85,075	Rs. 56,689
Distilled during the year ...	54,937.8	38,173.0	License Fees ...	33,801	42,398
Total ...	59,213.2	48,563.1	Miscellaneous ...	864	341
Issued to retail vendors ...	46,902.1	25,020.3	Duty on Masaledar liquor... ..	185	124
Returned for re-distillation ...	308.7	1,417.8	Duty recovered from the Contractor ...	124	...
Dryage & wastage	2,212.3	3,184.1	Fines	3,163	1,179
Closing Balance...	10,990.1	18,940.9	Total ...	1,23,212	1,00,731
Total ...	59,213.2	48,563.1			

No marriages were celebrated during the year owing to its being inauspicious for such festivities. The belated monsoon also upset the people's mind a little and both these causes combined to keep down the sale of liquor.

The increase in the license fees was due to the keen competition at the annual auction among the bidders and a sum of Rs. 5,656 remains unrecovered owing to the small margin being left in the profits made.

The number of shops remained unchanged at 122 and the retail sale during the year amounted to:—

30 U.P.....1,188 gallons.

60 U.P.....60,413 Do.

Masaledar.....166½ Do.

The Contract for the supply of liquor with Lala Gourishankar Lalaram, given for a period of 5 years, expired on the 30th September 1920. A fresh contract was granted to the gentleman for another period of two years at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per L. P. Gallon with effect from the 1st October 1920.

A sum of Rs. 1,135 was distributed among the Jagirdars as detailed below on account of Abkari Compensations:—

Jagirdar of Thakarda	*Rs. 850-0-0	{	* Includes Rs. 100 on account of share due to the Tan- kedar of Khedasa under Thakarda.
Jagirdar of Ramgarh	Rs. 285-0-0		
Total rupees	1,135-0-0		

Opium is sold departmentally through the 25 Nake-dars and 3 Commission Agents. The total quantity of the drug sold during the year amounted to 10,020 lbs which brought in a sum of Rs. 1,32,047, giving a net profit of Rs. 59,897, against Rs. 40,073 of the preceding year. The increase in the profits has been due to the drug being purchased at cheaper rates.

The sale of *Ganja* and *Bhang* fetched a net profit of Rs. 1,658 against Rs. 2,057. There was no change in the rates for retail sale of any of these drugs.

There has been a fall in the number of *Abkari* offences. The total offences reported numbered 281 against 305 of the previous year.

The management of the Department has been ably carried out by the Superintendent and his staff.

4. Forest Department.

Mr. Mohammed Chouhan was in charge of the Department throughout the year.

Dungarpur is, to an unusual extent, a country of hills and forests but unfortunately the latter are not rich. The best and thickest forests lie in the south west of the State and produce fairly good timber. Dhavda and Kher thrive best. Next come Sagwan, Sador, Temru and others. Bamboo, too, does flourish well and is found in plenty. But the country being mostly covered with hills and the soil unusually hard and stony, the trees in the

valleys and plains alone fare well while those on hills are stunted in growth. Fodder, too, growing on hills is inferior in quality and quantity. There is another notable feature. It has also been observed that trees 3 feet in girth are ordinarily good, but if allowed to grow thicker, they get hollow and are usable only for fuel. Mr. Mohamad Chouhan is of opinion that it will not pay to allow trees growing on hilly ground develop thickness in girth and so they should be cut down while yet useful as timber.

Bhils, who mostly settle on hilly tracts, are employed in looking after the forests and in return for these services are given Dhavda and Kher free.

The village forests continue to be under the Revenue Department and have been noticed thereunder. Shikargahs and Reserves are managed by the Forest Department and are reported to be in good condition.

The fodder in stock last year weighed about 13,184 Udaishai Maunds and was stacked in 7 stacks, 9,136 maunds of grass was added during the year and stacked in 5 fresh stacks.

During the last summer a number of bordering forests caught fire and were seriously damaged. There are no arrangements in the foreign territories, bordering on ours, for preventing fires, which often find their way into our forests along the border as happened this year. Much of the fodder and drywood therein was burnt to ashes.

Near the Choondawara Tank a nursery of Sagwan

has been raised while timber seeds have also been sown in many other places and they promise well. Seeds have also been distributed to Customs, Revenue and Abkari Departments for being sown in suitable spots and it is expected this may prove useful.

Coppicing was carried on only in some portions of the Dakan Mariat, Rutanpur, Modar, and Palisoda Reserves, and timber has been stored in Godowns in these places.

These are also reported to be in good condition and Shikargahs. are full of big and small game. Owing to the long drought, it was feared the scarcity of water will drive away animals but thanks to the arrangements made by establishing watering ponds in suitable quarters that they were tempted to stay. A Shikari Havildar has also been added to the staff.

There was an increase in the number of forest offences, which nearly doubled, numbering 73 against 36 of the previous year. This is probably due to the with-holding of the rains, which set people go in search of Kabada, fodder and fuel. All cases but 7 were disposed of.

The total forest revenue during the year under report amounted to Rs. 25,560 against Rs. 18,554 of the previous year.

As there were occasional complaints against the Departmental cutting of the grass, the old arrangements have been discontinued, and the system of purchasing it through agents, who will make their own private

arrangements for cutting, is being introduced and it is hoped will prove successful.

5. Judicial Department.

THE SHASAN SABHA OR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council has both legislative and judicial functions. It is composed of officials, Sardars and notable citizens. When sitting as Court of Justice it is assisted by a number of Assessors, elected by rotation from an approved list of persons. Among the Sardar Members one vacancy was caused by the death of Thakur Saheb Fatch Sinhaji of Nandli, who was shot dead in cold blood in the shades of evening in his own residence in September last.

As a legislative body, the Council passed one most important piece of legislation regulating the *Begar* throughout the State. The village Chowkidari Rules and Rasti Chowkidari Rules were amended. Rules relating to the several Departments under the State have been framed and passed by the Sabha.

As a Judicial Body it has both Appellate and Original Jurisdiction. As a Court of Appeal it is the highest under the Darbar and as a Court of Original Jurisdiction it has the powers of Sessions on the criminal side and that of the High Court on the civil side.

On the Original (Criminal) side 6 cases came up before the Council, all of which were disposed of, leaving none pending.

On the Appellate Side (Civil and Criminal) 75 applications were filed, 10 of which were rejected. Of the 65, that were admitted, 60 were disposed of. The results and details are given in Appendices Nos. III and IV

In all the Council held 20 sittings.

Mr. Balwantrao Ranchandra was Judicial Officer throughout the year. He was also the First Class Magistrate and Civil Judge, exercising supervision over and hearing appeals against the decisions of the Subordinate Court of the Second Class Magistrate at Sagwara. He was also invested with Summary Trial Powers and exercised powers of a Small Cause Court Judge upto Rs. 100.

The work in the court of the Judicial Officer having increased a Subordinate Court, exercising 2nd Class Magistrate's powers in criminal cases and of Munsif in Civil cases, was created on the 11th June 1921, and Mr. Sewaklāl Gor, Secretary to the Councils, was appointed to the newly created office.

The number of criminal cases, including complaints, in all the 3 Courts rose from 411 to 570, of which only 146 were challaned by the Police. In 16 Police cases the charge had to be modified by the trying Courts. Further details, relating to the work of these Courts, are given in Appendices Nos. III and IV.

Offences under Sections 497-98, I. P. C., among *Bhils*, continue to be disposed of through the agency of *Bhil Punchayats*.

On the Civil side also there was an increase in the number of suits. The total number of suits rose to 1,072, involving claims valued at Rs. 63,470. Details will be found in Appendix No. V.

277 Applications for execution of Decrease for Rs. 17,750 were filed. Further details are given in Appendix No. VI.

The total Judicial Revenue amounted to Rs. 143,41.

The Jail is under the general supervision of the Judicial Officer and was in charge of Sayad Jail. Imam Ali throughout the year. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Sadar Dispensary daily visits the institution.

Separate accommodation is provided for male and female convicts and under-trial prisoners. Arrangements were also made to admit two insane persons within the building and keep them in custody during their treatment. A small dispensary is also attached to the institution. The building is being expanded to make it more commodious.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory. One under-trial prisoner, however, died in the Jail. No breaches against Jail discipline were reported during the year.

145 convicts were admitted during the year, 56 had remained from the preceding year. Details are given in Appendix No. VII.

The prisoners are employed on usual works. A small

factory is also run wherein carpets, durries, *Niwar* and cloth are manufactured. During the year under review a large quantity of cotton was purchased. The price had been falling and it was feared that if it failed to fetch a suitable price or was allowed to lie unsold, the cultivators will be put to hardship and disheartened and will in future abstain from growing the crop. Hence it was decided to buy it at the market price, and a portion of it was ginned in the Jail. To assist widows and such *Parda Nashin* ladies in straitened circumstances as cannot leave the Zenana for work outside in order to earn a living, spinning was arranged to be done outside the Jail; and some serviceable articles *e.g.*, towels, bed-sheets etc., hardly inferior to those imported from outside, were manufactured by the prisoners. This work was much appreciated by the public but the supply being limited most of it was used up by the State Departments, only a small quantity being sold to the public. The total value of the manufactured goods amounted to Rs. 887 and of sale proceeds to Rs. 671.

The State has one convict in the Andmans and one life prisoner in the Central Jail at Agra.

6.—*Izlai Gair*.

Izlai Gair is also under the general supervision of the Judicial Officer of the Darbar. The Office deals with cases relating to Boundary Disputes, or those between the subjects of Dungarpur and those of any of the adjoining States. In the case of the States with

whom no Extradition agreement exist, the latter class cases are disposed of by Border Courts consisting of the *Political Officers of the States concerned*, provided both the parties be *Bhils*. In other cases where one of the contending parties be *non-Bhils* they are filed in the Vaklai Court attached to the Mewar Residency at Udaipur. The Dungarpur Darbar's Vakil is a member of the Court. Appeals against its decision go to the Upper Court of Vakils at Abu.

The existing arrangements for Border Courts and the Courts of Vakils have disadvantages and are out of date. A proposal has long been mooted that the Court of Vakils should occasionally sit at Kherwara to enable Dungarpur subjects to prosecute their cases more easily. Under the present procedure it often happens that very few care to undertake the long and tedious journey to Udaipur to look after their cases. The Darbar have been urging certain changes to redress this just grievance of their people.

Only one Border Court was held at Choondawara in Dungarpur in March last to dispose of cases between Dungarpur and the Mahi Kantha States and between Dungarpur and Mewar. The result is given below:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
14 cases Dungarpur versus Mahi Kantha States were decreed in favour of Dungarpur ...	445	0	0
7 cases Dungarpur versus Mewar decreed in favour of Dungarpur ...	735	0	0
Total ...	1,180	0	0

5 cases Mahi Khantha States
versus Dungarpur were decreed
in favour of Mahi Kantha
States ... 96 0 0

10 cases Mewar (Khalsa and
Bhumat) versus Dungarpur
were decreed in favour of Mewar
(Khalsa, 465, *plus* Bhumat 420) 885 0 0

Total ... 981 0 0

8 cases between Dungarpur and Mewar have been long pending for settlement by mutual arbitration. But the meeting of the Motmids of the two States has not upto now been brought an inch nearer.

Among the adjoining States, extradition exists with Banswara. In certain cases it has also been arranged with Idar. Major D.M. Field, Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, has been urging the adoption of the Wylie Rules by all the States and Chiefships of the Agency and it is hoped that his efforts will be successful. The Chiefship of Kushalgarh has expressed willingness to agree to any such arrangements with effect from the 1st January next.

It all 9 accused were extradited by Dungarpur to Banswara. No requisition for extradition was made by the Darbar during the year under report.

During the first six months. Mr. Sadruddin was in charge of the office. Since his transfer to Udaipur Vikalat, the Judicial Officer is himself looking after the work till permanent arrangements are made.

A Vakil is maintained by the Darbar at the Mewar Residency, who as already stated, is a member of the Court of Vakils. Mr Chiranjilal, who held the charge of the Vikalat for about 33 years, has been on leave since 9th June 1921 preliminary to retirement owing to his failing health. Mr. Sadruddin Motmid, Izlai Gair, has been transferred to officiate for him till further orders.

7.—Police and Army.

Both the Departments have been in charge of Thakur Ranjitsingh of Gamra, as Superintendent of Police and Fouj Buxi. He is a Rajput Sardar of Dungarpur and a Saugor-trained officer.

The sanctioned strength of the Police for the year was 269. The Special Police Party, detailed off to hunt down the dacoits, who were eluding the Bombay Police, consisted of 14 men so that the total force numbered 283. The Special Party has since been brought under reduction as no longer required. A number of vacancies remained owing to want of recruits. The details as to the strength, discipline and education of the force will appear from Appendix No. VIII.

The ratio of the Police comes to 1 Police man for every 703.6 of the population and every 5.4 square miles.

The number of Police stations (Thanas) was 7 and that of Choukis 16 during the year.

The Police has Khaki Uniform, is regularly drilled and is armed with 100 Smooth M. H. Carbines and 50 M. L. guns.

Darbar are deeply grateful to the Government for their sanctioning the purchase of 100 carbines for the use of their Police. These have since been obtained from the Allahabad Arsenal. It may, however, be added that though to-day our men are better armed than they were yesterday, yet, in fact they are practically as ill off to face any dangerous men as they were before; for, the latter possess up to-date weapons of much longer range, which makes them so daring. It is, therefore, pleasing to note that proposals are under consideration for arming the State Police more efficiently than upto now.

There has been some increase in the number of offences, majority of which related to thefts and house-breaking.

Out of 240 persons produced by the Police before the Magistrates only 112 were found guilty and convicted, 100 released and 28 remained under trial.

The value of the property stolen amounted to Rs. 37,402 showing a decrease of Rs. 11,121 against last year. The recoveries amounted to Rs. 4,916 against Rs. 8,472, an increase of Rs. 3,556 which is unfortunately unsatisfactory.

The Aspur Police Circle, bordering as it does on Mewar and unable to prevent the inroads of the turbulent Bhils residing in that State, is found unwieldy for one

charge. The proposal is, therefore, under the consideration of the Darbar to establish a new Thana at Nithawa, and to bring under reduction the Chouki at Patanpura, which is close by.

The Bombay Police had long been after some dacoits but unable to round them up. A special Police Party was detailed to assist the Bombay Police in hunting these notorious characters should they ever happen to enter the Dungarpur territory in any of their incursions. Happily one of the gang, Kala Lala, at last was caught by the Dungarpur Police. The energy and spirit displayed by Mr. Abdul Suttar, Thanadar Dhambola, was commendable and was appreciated by the Darbar. A sum of Rs. 1,000, offered by the Government for the arrest of the man, was also distributed among the Police people and informers, who had taken part in the affair. Shortly after two other dangerous characters, who were suspected to have been in collusion with Kala Lala and his gang, were taken up by the Darbar Police. One of them, however, was killed in the scuffle, but the other was arrested alive and has been handed over to the Ahmedabad Police.

The Police Station Buildings at Ganeshpur, Galiakot and Dhambola have been all but repaired.

The work was carried on by Mr. Abbas with credit. 70 Finger Impression slips of 48 convicts and 33 Search Slips were prepared by him. Of the latter 5 were received as traced. Mr. Mohanlal, Inspector of the Rajputana C. I. D., inspected the work and expressed his satisfaction.

Darbar maintain a Body of 86 persons, known as
 "Vijaya Paltan". They are dressed in
 Army. Khaki Uniform, regularly drilled and armed
 with Smooth Bore Snider Rifles. It must, however,
 be added that the weapons are old and of short range.
 The remarks applicable to the Police are equally
 applicable to the Army.

Vijaya Paltan is employed in mounting guards at
 the Palaces and furnishing escorts to the Members of the
 Ruling Family or the Political Agent or for any special
 duties.

There are, in all, seven pieces of cannon. Two
 Artillery. were presented to the Darbar for their
 services during the Mutiny in 1857 and are
 in good condition. The saluting guns having become
 unserviceable the Government of India was pleased to
 exchange them with two guns of old and obsolete
 pattern but good enough for saluting. Now the number
 of serviceable guns is 4 and that of the unserviceable
 ones is 3.

There has been no change in its strength. The
 Cavalry sowars are employed to furnish escorts to
 the Members of the Ruling Family and the
 Political Agent. Risaldar Kushalsingh is in command.

8.—Medical Department.

The executive charge of the Department throughout
 the year, except for a period of 29 days when he was
 on privilege leave, was in the hands of Dr. Chhagannath

of the Rajputana Medical Service, whose services have been kindly lent to the Darbar. It is pleasant to be able to report that the Department is making improvement in all respects under his charge. Colonel Fayrer, Residency Surgeon, Udaipur, who visited the Sadar Hospital, said in the course of his remarks "I would preface my remarks by congratulating the State on obtaining the services of such a keen and in every way efficient Medical Officer." The Political Agent, too, also expressed his satisfaction with Dr. Chhagan-nath's work and, in course of his inspection remarks, he wrote "Dr. Chhagan-nath is relieving a great deal of distress and suffering and our Hospital now shows what an enormous amount of good work can be done in this direction."

There are two Hospitals in the State: the one at the Capital was in charge of Dr. Fatehlal Varma and the other at Sagwar ^{near} of Dr. Kamlanand Lalit and Pandya. Both have done good work.

There has been a big rise in the number of In-door and Out-door patients, as well as in that of operations in the Sadar Hospital, as, will appear from the Appendix No. IX, relating to the Department.

71 Medico-legal cases and 26 Post Mortem Examinations were performed at Dungarpur.

A great improvement has also been carried out in the Hospital Buildings. The old building is being thoroughly over-hauled to provide work accommodation for stores, dressing and consulting.

rooms. It will, in future, from a Dispensary for Outdoor patients as well as store room and offices.

New Male and Female wards have been completed. Her Highness the Senior Maji Saheba Shri Jodhpuriji, who is ever anxious to relieve distress and suffering in any shape, had been urging the erection of a Female ward for the accommodation of women, seeking medical relief, yet unable to do so at their homes, or if, coming from outside, unable to arrange accommodation in the town. She was, therefore, pleased to contribute a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards this philanthropic and most urgently needed Building.

The Hospital at Sagwara continued to do good work.

Sagwara Hospital. The new Hospital Building for the town has just been completed.

Out-break of Cholera. There was an out-break of Cholera at Sagwara in June last. The disease appears to have been imported by the pilgrims returning from the Ujjain Fair; but thanks to the timely measures then taken that the epidemic did not spread. The total number of seizures came up to 142, of which 15 proved fatal.

Vaccination. Vaccination was carried out as usual during the cold weather. In all 1,429 children were Vaccinated, of whom 251 were inspected by the Medical Officer in their abodes. 225 cases of those inspected were found to be successful.

Other Medical Institutions. Besides the two Hospitals there is one Ayurvedic Aushadhalaya and Chikitsalaya maintained by the State through the Vijaya Dharma Sabha and will be noted thereunder. The Municipality

also keeps a Unani Hakim, who is also doing a good work. Rahim Buksh undertakes cures for snake-bites, Hydrophobia and other allied diseases in case of such as seek his treatment.

Vital statistics relating to the Khalsa area of the State are given in Appendix No. X.

9.—Public Works Department.

The Public Works Department was in charge of Charge and Pandit Niranjan Dass Datt Chowdhry general. throughout the year, except for a period of one month when he was on privilege leave, and was officiated for by Mr. Surajmal Gandhi, Sub-Overseer. In addition to the charge of the Public Works, Mr. Chowdhry was also Local Census Superintendent, Industrial Officer and Municipal Engineer. He was also deputed as State Motmid to a Boundary Settlement at Palisoda.

Details regarding the expenditure on the Public Works are given in Appendix No. XI. The total expenditure amounted to 1,30,148.

The following new works were taken in hand and Works accomplished, completed during the year:—

1. Extension to the Pinhey School, Dungarpur, consisting of a new North wing.

2. Extensions to the Sadar Hospital, consisting of:—

(a) The new Male Ward,

(b) The new Female Ward,

(c) The new Post Mortem Room,

(d) The new kitchens and latrines, and

(e) Alterations to the old quarters of the Medical Officer,

3. The new Hospital at Sagwara. The work had long been in progress and was completed this year.

4. Additions to the Udai Bilas Palace.

5. Additions to some State Buildings.

6. Servants quarters to the New Guest House.

7. Customs Naka at Semalwara.

8. Special repairs to the temple of Kali Mata and Dhan Mata.

Works in
Progress.

The following works are still in progress :—

1. Shri Vijaya Raj Rajeshwar Temple.

2. Extension and special repairs to the Police Stations at Galikot, Ganeshpur, Kanba, and Chowki Antri.

3. Additions to the Distillery at Bori.
4. Additions to State Jail.
5. New operation room in the Sadar Hospital.

Irrigation:—Only some tanks were repaired but no new work was taken in hand.

The upkeep of ordinary roads has been made over to the Police and the Revenue Departments as in old under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

The Road Dam on the Dungarpur—Mewara Road near the Gangli River at Bori Distillery was taken in hand and finished.

The Department has been ably managed and the work done throws credit on the Engineer and his staff.

10.—Education Department.

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma, B.A., was in charge of the Department all the year round.

There were 17 schools in the State during the year under report. Of these one is an A. V. Middle School and one a Girls' School at the Capital, the remaining 15 being in the Mufassil.

This is a Middle School. The institution has shown decided improvement since the revised scheme, recommended by the Education Committee, was adopted last year. "The recent improvement" says

A. V. Pinhey
School.

the Superintendent, of Education, "in the personnel of the staff and teaching facilities, will bear fruit in time; but as an earnest of the change for the better may be quoted the result of its highest class at the last Rajputana Middle Examination," wherein the result of the passes was 50 per cent. The number of Scholars on the Roll has risen so high that it necessitated the erection of a new wing to the old Building. It is much to be regretted that the Department could not obtain the services of trained teachers. Nevertheless the higher classes have been managed by teachers of real qualifications in the person of a graduate as 2nd Master and two under Graduates as 3rd and 4th Masters. Due regard is also paid to games and physical training but the institution labours under the disadvantage of having no good playground.

Shri Devendra Kanya Pathshala is doing as usual
 Shri Devendra Girls School. and has not been able to show any improvement as the Public has not yet begun to take an interest in Female Education.

Of the 15 Village Schools, those at Piet, Chitri and Semalwara are run by the local public and
 Muffassil Schools. the Thikanas they are situated in under the supervision and control of the Department. Quite at the beginning of the year the Departmental control of the School at Piet was withdrawn on a representation from the Thakur.

Generally speaking the Village Schools have done well.

As it stands it is more or less of doubtful utility.

Rajput
Boarding
House.

The number of inmates was 8 against 14 of the previous year. The Building is quite unsuitable for the needs of a Boarding House.

The Statistics relating to Schools are given in Appendix No XII.

11.—Accounts and Finance.

The charge of the Department remained in the hands of Mr. Murlidhar Bhargava throughout the year under report.

As stated in the last year's report, the State Accountant having no sufficient time to inspect the accounts of the offices at the Headquarter, his duties of Treasury Accountant have been entrusted to his Assistant with the designation of Accountant, while that of State Accountant has been changed into that of Accountant-General.

The Gross Receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 5,82,795 against Rs. 6,96,403 of the previous year while total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,98,023 against Rs. 7,13,017 of the previous year.

Appendices Nos. XIII and XIV give details of both Receipts and Expenditure.

The State is now quite free from any debt. The Financial condition can well be judged by the following Statement :—

Financial
position of
the State.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities.

LIABILITIES.				ASSETS.			
	Rs.	a.	p.	By Cash:—	Rs.	a.	p.
To Deposits in Treasury owing to various Departments.	16,466	10	8	With Imperial Bank of Bombay, Ahmedabad	11,570	2	1
				In Treasury	52,803	4	10
				With Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Ajmer	39,745	2	11
				With the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	4,439	2	11
Total Liabilities ...	16,466	10	8	By advances with the various Departments	68,451	7	2
				Total ...	1,72,011	3	11
				By Reserves:—			
Net Assets	4,43,367	11	6	Famine Reserve ...	65,000	0	0
				Shri Baiji Saheba's Marriage fund ...	1,00,443	15	3
				Grain Reserve ...	803	15	2
				Fodder Reserve ...	3,179	12	11
				State Reserve ...	79,251	0	0
Total ...	4,59,834	6	2	Total ...	2,48,678	11	4
				By arrear demands ...	23,642	2	11
				By Taccavi advances.	12,442	15	4
				By loan to Bhogilal, a Scholar reading in the Government College, Ajmer ...	67	1	7
				By Toda Huq... ..	2,416	11	11
				By Border Court Decrees	575	7	2
				Total ...	39,144	6	11
				Total ...	4,59,834	6	2
Grand Total ...	4,59,834	6	2	Grand Total ...	4,59,834	6	2

During the latter part of the year under review great stringency prevailed in the foreign markets.
 Banking. With a view to getting rid of this and also to making the current balance earn instead of lying dormant in the Treasury, accounts with the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Ajmer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay and Ahmedabad Branch of the latter were opened with the sanction of the Political Agent.

The State Treasury remained in charge of Seth Kalyanmal Dhadha, Banker, Ajmer, during the year. The Diwan is the *Ex-officio* Treasury Officer.

12. Municipal Department.

An important change has been made in the constitution of the Board. Upto last year the members were nominated by the Darbar. This year nomination has been dispensed with and election by ballot introduced. Official members, will, of course, continue to be nominated but their number is negligible. So the Board is now to all intents and purposes, a better Representative Body than before. The President, too, is a non-official. It is also proposed that as soon as the present Secretary, who is also the Judicial Officer, under the Darbar should retire as he is likely to do shortly the new Secretary should be a whole time servant of the Board.

Gandhi Nathoolalji, a Jagirdar and representative of the old family of Diwans, was President of the

Board and Dawda Gulab Chandji and Kotadia Kastur-Chandji, are its Vice-Presidents.

The Board consists of 19 members.

The income of the Board is chiefly derived from a tax recovered through the Customs Department at the rate of two annas per rupee of Customs Duty.

There are two Subordinate Municipal Committees, one at Sagwara and the other at Galiakot.

The Board and the Sub-Committees look after the conservancy of the town they are situated in, as also the lighting of the streets and the upkeep of the roads within. This they try to do best with the limited means at their disposal.

The total income and expenditure is compared as below:—

		Income.	Expenditure.
1919-20	...	27,121	25,175
1920-21	...	23,171	26,957

During the last outbreak of cholera at Sagwara the Board arranged to supply and distribute medicines free and disinfected wells and *Baoris*. During the malaria season quinine was distributed free in the Mufassil. Hakim Galibjang, whom the Board maintains, treats such people as are unwilling to take allopathic medicines. The poor are inspected free of charge by the Hakim.

The Board also repaired a number of wells and *Baoris* besides the *Sarai* at *Antri*. The project of

metalling the road from *Kotwali* to Chandpole is under consideration.

The Board held 35 sittings during the year.

The Ducat Library is under the management of the Ducat Library. Board and is in receipt of a handsome grant from the Municipality as well as from the Darbar. It has a good collection of books in Hindi, Gujrati, Sanskrit, Urdu and English. A number of newspapers and periodicals are regularly subscribed. The total income of the Library including balance from the last year amounted to Rs. 735 and expenditure to Rs. 411.

13. ~~E~~Shri Vijaya Dharma Sabha.

The Guest House Officer, Mr. Prabhudass, acted as Secretary to the Sabha throughout the year, except when he was on privilege leave for one month and fourteen days and was officiated for by M. Dilawar Khan, Seristedar to the Amatya Karyalaya. It is much to be regretted that only eight meetings of the Managing Committee were held during the year under review. The Sabha could not arrange any religious lectures. No breaches of Dapa Rules were brought to light.

The Temple which had been under the management of the Sabha owing to the minority of the Temple of Murlidarhji. Gosaiji Maharaj Shri Madan Mohanlalji, was handed over to him in January last on his attaining majority.

The regular and proper performance of daily wor-
 ship in temples is supervised by the Secre-
 Work done. tary. No serious irregularities were noticed
 or reported. The Sabha carried out repairs to certain
 old temples in several places. In case of others the
 work is still in progress. The work in connection with
 the Temple of Shri Raghu Nathji at Bhiloda has been
 all but finished.

The Secretary was unable to convene a Special and
 General Meeting to consider the question of the repairs
 to the Historic Temple of Madhoraji at Surpur and the
 erection of a Shed in the Burning ground and the
 repairing of the Ghat.

The Institution is under the control and supervision
 of the Sabha, and, Vaidyaraj Pandit Vishnu
 Ayurvedic Aushadha- Datt, who is in its charge, takes keen interest
 laya and Chikitsala- in the work of affording relief. Medicines
 ya. are dispensed free and patients are visited at
 their homes without any fees. Patients treated during
 the year numbered 19,891. There was also one In-door
 patient. The total cost of the up-keep, including the
 pay of the Vaidya, amounted to Rs. 680.

Nothing was heard of the "Mandal". The meet-
 Hindu Sa- ing held in celebration of its anniversary
 hayak Mandal. was the last of its activities.

This is a Boarding House run on old lines for the
 Chhatralaya. Brahman Brahmacharis reading in the Pinhey
 School, and is doing its good work. The
 number of boys on the roll is 16 and they are housed

in two temples and are supported by subscriptions from the generous public. A few by turn go out on their daily round with the bowl and bring in what they get to the common mess.

The Fund continued to be controlled by the Sabha and to afford pecuniary aid in the shape of stipends to the helpless and the poor, whose number at the close of the year was 10. Sadhus and Sanyasis also get Petias on the day of their arrival.

The Balance at the close of the last year was Rs. 16,368 while a sum of Rs. 444 was added during the year.

Under the Rules in force the whole of the interest on the Fund is to be spent in charity without touching the Capital.

14. Miscellaneous Departments.

Mr. Prabhudass was Guest House Officer for eleven months. During his absense Mr. Dilawar Khan officiated. The out-houses to the New Guest House have been completed during the year.

The Sabha consits of 3 Tazimi Sardars and 40 second class Sardars with the Diwan as its President. It usually holds two Sessions annually; but this year only one was held at the Dasehra, when it disposed of 34 cases out of 50 that came up before it. The fines levied from those who go against its Rules on occasions of *Shadi* and

Gami (marriage and funerals), are utilised to defray the expenses of the institution. A sum of Rs. 178 was recovered during the year on account of such fines.

The Department was transferred to the Accountant-General. At present there are five motors and one lorry.

A local candidate, Mr. Mirachand Gandhi, has been sent to Kotah for training in the State Garrage there. He has been $3\frac{1}{2}$ months under training and is reported to be doing well. Darbar's best thanks are due to both the Kotah Darbar for their kindly consenting to take in the Dungarpur candidate and to Mr. Wilkinson, the then Political Agent in this Agency, for bringing this about.

Stables, Buggi Khana, Fil Khana, Shutar Khana, and Gowshalla are under the general supervision of Secretary Darbar, with the designation of Superintendent of Stables. Arrangements made last year for the repairs of the conveyances direct by the Buggi Khana have worked well.

The Superintendent, Karkhanejat, exercises supervision over the Tosha Khana, the Palace Establishments, Rasoda and the observances of ceremonial functions and ceremonies. There is nothing particular to note.

Record Office was in charge of Pandit Bhawani Shankar, under the general supervision of the Accountant-General. Pandit Bhawani Shankar, it is pleasing to note, takes a very keen and active interest in keeping the work up-to-date.

15. Census.

This was the 5th Census carried out in the Darbar's territory and was taken on the night of the 18th March. The Census in the towns and the Rasti villages was taken after the dark between 8 and 11 in the night when people are generally reported to be at their homes. In Bhilwa villages, as this was likely to be impracticable, it was arranged to take the final check in the day time on the 18th, and the provisional totals were despatched before the time fixed by the Darbar for the purpose and also reached Ajmer in time.

The training of Charge Superintendents, Supervisors and enumerators and other preliminaries having been finished within the preceding year, the practical work of enumeration was started with the opening of the year under report. The house-numbering was started on 1st October 1920 in both the Rural and the Urban areas and was finished on 15th November 1920. The Circle lists were now revised and the whole State was divided into 7 Charges, 107 Circles and 1826 Blocks. Charges had a maximum and minimum number of houses 14,072 and 9,780 respectively in Rural, and 2,564 and 1,008 in Urban areas, the averages being: 11,845 and 1,799; while the Circles had 873 and 56 in Rural and 580 and 442 in Urban areas respectively, the averages coming to 509 and 531; and Blocks had a maximum of 6 in Rural and 58 in Urban and a minimum of 1 in Rural and 1 in Urban, and averages of 31 houses in Rural and 39 houses in Urban areas. The House lists were written during the period varying from 15th October 1920 to 15th November 1920 and

the work while in progress was checked by the Charge Superintendents and lastly by the Local Superintendent himself. Preliminary enumeration was started on 6th October 1920 in Rural and on 15th December 1920 in Urban areas and finished on 15th February 1921. It was carefully checked while in progress by the Supervisors, Charge Superintendents and finally by the Local Superintendent in person.

Suitable arrangements had been made for submission of provisional totals. The Headquarters of Supervisors were centrally situated, to where the enumerators hastened, with their books after final enumerations. The Supervisors after necessary checking prepared their Circle Summaries and submitted to the Heads of their respective Charge by Sowars.

A party of Copyists with the Deputy Census Superintendent was sent to Ajmer, where the work of Tabulation was to be carried on together with the subsequent stages. All the work was done expeditiously and in time. The Tabulation Office finished its work in 3 months and 8 days; whereas in the preceding Census of 1911 the same work took 6 months and 14 days. The credit for all this is due to the Local Census Superintendent, Pandit Niranjana Dass Datt Chowdhry and Mr. Bridhi Chand Pabuwala, Deputy Census Superintendent and the whole staff.

16. Shri Ramchandra-Lakshman Bank and its Branch at Sagwara known as Vasudeva-Murlidhar Bank.

The Banks have been established to facilitate trade

in the State This is the 11th year since the establishment of Shri Ramchandra Lakshman-Bank and 8th year since the establishment of its Branch at Sāgwara.

The working fund of both the Banks was Rs. 2,64,407. Their total transactions amounted to Rs. 32,35,983 and income to Rs. 30,597.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as it stood on 10th November 1920 is given in Appendix No. XV.

The profit and loss account of the Bank for the year ending the 10th November 1920 is given in Appendix No. XVI.

(Sd.) GANESHRAM RAWAT,

RAI BAHADUR, DIWAN,

Dungarpur State, Rajputana.

Appendix I.

No. I.

the Sambat year 1977-78 (A. D. 1920-21).

June 1921.		July 1921.		August 1921.		September 1921.		Total.		Total of last year.		Average of last 5 years.		Remarks.
Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.	
1	50	7	66	5	8	11	50	25	69	38	18	32	85	
...	30	8	21	7	25	10	...	25	76	33	80	29	76	
1	50	5	23	5	89	6	54	19	16	20	84	27	31	
2	6	6	69	3	62	8	93	21	30	37	43	28	87	
...	13	11	45	10	42	13	68	35	68	28	21	29	51	
...	...	10	60	8	76	18	74	38	10	25	72	29	91	
6	...	5	34	3	54	8	64	23	52	28	42	34	16	
...	82	9	58	10	85	16	33	37	58	27	94	34	59	
...	...	12	2	13	85	11	61	37	48	36	4	35	1	
...	44	7	70	10	56	11	92	30	62	32	75	31	55	
...	28	9	12	9	11	11	35	29	86	39	62	32	9	
13	3	93	60	88	88	129	24	324	75	348	95	...	...
1	18	8	51	8	8	11	75	29	52	31	72	...	...

APPENDIX No. II.

Customs Tariff of the Dungarpur State for the year 1920-21, Samvat year 1977-78.

No.	Name of Article.	Per.	Rate.			Remarks.
EXPORTS.						
1	Food grains:—		Rs.	a.	P.	
	(a) Makki ...	Maund	3	0	0	Export has absolutely been prohibited from 21st July 1921.
	(b) Wheat & Gram ...	"	4	0	0	
	(c) Other grains & Guwar ...	"	2	0	0	
	(d) Rice and Sal ...	"	4	0	0	
	(e) Methi ...	"	0	10	0	
2	Gur ...	"	0	5	0	Duty reduced to Rs. 10 from 28-4-21.
3	Ghee ...	"	15	0	0	
4	Cotton & Cotton Seeds	"	0	2	0	
5	Oil and Oil Seeds ...	"	1	8	0	
6	Garlio ...	"	0	4	0	
7	Spices ...	"	0	10	0	
8	Hemp and Wool ...	"	20	10	0	
9	Cattle:—					
	(a) Cow in dowry or gift ...	Head.	1	0	0	Duty reduced to Rs. 5 from 28-3-21.
	(b) Cow in exchange for cow or bullock ...	"	1	0	0	
	(c) Cow ordinary...	"	15	10	0	
	(d) Bullock in dowry or gift...	"	2	0	0	
	(e) Bullock in exchange for bullock or cow ...	"	2	0	0	
	(f) Bullock ordinary ...	"	10	0	0	
	(g) She buffalo in dowry or gift...	"	2	10	0	

APPENDIX No. II.—(Concl'd.)

Customs Tariff of the Dungarpur State for the year 1920-21, Samvat year 1977-78.

No.	Name of Article.	Por.	Rate.			Remarks.
			Rs.	a.	p.	
	(h) She buffalo ordinary ...	"	...	...	...	Export prohibited.
	(i) He buffalo ...	"	2	0	0	
	(j) Sheep and Goats:—					
	Male ...	"	30	4	0	Duty exempted on young ones one month-old-exported with their mothers.
	Female ...	"	1	0	0	
10	Hides:—					
	(a) Large ...	Each.	0	8	0	
	(b) Small ...	"	0	4	0	
11	Bones ...	Cart.	1	0	0	
12	Mahua ...	Maund.	2	0	0	Export prohibited, from 21 7 21.
13	Gum and Lac ...	"	0	10	0	
						Lac coated on articles is exempted from duty.
14	Wax and Honey ...	"	1	4	0	
15	Asbestos ...	"	0	1	0	
16	Timber ...	"	0	1	0	
17	Shoes ...	Pair	0	1	0	
18	Awal Batk ...	Maund.	0	10	0	
19	Oil Cakes and Punwad ...	"	0	5	0	
IMPORT.						
1	Gur ...	"	0	10	0	
2	Mahua flowers and nuts ...	"	0	1	0	
3	Salt ...	"	0	2	0	
4	Sugar ...	"	0	10	0	
5	Tobacco ...	"	1	14	0	
6	Cloth of all kinds ...	"	2	8	0	
7	Cotton & Cotton yarn ...	"	0	5	0	
8	Kerosine Oil ...	"	0	10	0	
9	Kirana and Fruits ...	"	0	10	0	
10	Gum Resins ...	"	0	10	0	
11	Spices ...	"	0	10	0	
12	Piece goods ...	"	1	9	0	
13	Iron ...	"	0	10	0	
14	Copper, brass, zinc etc. ...	"	1	9	0	Duty exempted on utensils used.
15	Opium upto 5 tolas ...	Tola	0	2	0	

* Note.—Duty exempted on young ones of cow and the buffalo one year old, exported with their mothers.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the result of Appeals (Criminal and courts of 1st Class Magistrate and Civil Judge for

Details.		Balance.		Admitted.		Total.		DIS.			
								Rejected.		Confirmed	
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
(A) CRIMINALS.											
Legislative Council	...	5	5	39	55	44	60	7	7	16	22
1st Class Magistrate	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1
Total	...	5	5	44	60	49	65	8	8	17	23
(B) CIVIL.											
Legislative Council	...	2	3	29	37	31	40	3	4	11	14
Civil Court	...	...	...	5	5	5	5	...	...	3	3
Total	...	2	3	34	42	36	45	3	4	14	17

No. III.

*Civil) filed in the Legislative Council and in the
the year 1920-21 (Sumvat year 1977-78.)*

POSED OF.

Modified.		Reversed.		Quashed.		Referred.		Further Enquiry ordered.		Total.		Pending.		Remarks.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
5	6	11	20	2	2	...	...	3	3	44	60	...	...
1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
6	7	13	22	2	2	...	...	3	3	49	65	...	...
4	5	7	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	29	35	2	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	2	
4	5	7	8	1	1	1	1	2	2	32	38	4	7	

APPENDIX

*Statement showing the number of offences
Dungarpur State for the Samvat*

Name of Courts.	Number of offences reported during.		Number of Remaining at the end of the last year.	Number of Brought to		
	Post year.	Present year.		Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Legislative Council	7	6	...	6	...	...
1st Class Magistrate's Court ...	253	334	...	189	101	197
2nd Class Magistrate's Court ...	...	126	...	33	74	166
Criminal Zilla Court Sagivara ...	158	110	...	18	17	75
Total ...	418	576	...	246	192	438

No. IV.

reported and dealt with by various Courts in the year 1977-78 (A. D. 1920-21).

Persons dealt with				Persons Disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year.	Remarks.
trial 1920-21.		Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquainted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
Voluntary.	Arrested in the presence of the Court.	Past year.	Present year.							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	9	6	1	1	4	...	...	...
...	...	410	487	93	261	126	5	2	...	
...	273	100	156	15	...	...	2	
...	...	232	110	66	23	10	...	...	11	
...	...	651	876	260	441	165	5	2	13	

APPENDIX

Civil Works, nature and value of original suits filed and.
1977-78

Tribunal.	Opening balance		Filed during the year or received by transfer or demand.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance.	
	Past year	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.
Sadar Adalat Diwani ...	64	179	325	670	389	849	210	670	179	179
2nd Class Magistrate's Court ... ..	...	...	...	89	...	89	...	67	...	22
Civil Zilla Court Sagwara...	17	18	303	313	320	331	302	314	18	17
Total	81	197	628	1072	709	1269	512	1051	197	218

No. V.

*disposed of in Dungarpur State for the Samvat year
(A. D. 1920-21).*

Suits filed During the Present year.									Suits Disposed of During the Present year.							
Value	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transactions.	Suits for other rights.	Number of Suits under Rs. 100.	Number of Suits above Rs. 100 & under Rs. 500.	Number of Suits above Rs. 500 & under Rs. 1,000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 1,000 & under Rs. 5,000.	Number of Suits above Rs. 5,000.	Ex-parte.	Admitted and com-promised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value	Average duration		
														Years.	Months.	Days.
50,059	5	632	38	529	125	9	7	...	128	273	35	234	25,931	...	...	51
2,522	1	84	4	89	...	...	...	...	10	13	4	40	2,030	...	...	41
10,889	5	307	1	313	...	...	...	...	45	153	14	102	10,127	...	...	61
63,470	11	1023	38	931	125	9	7	...	183	439	53	376	38,088	...	...	153

APPENDIX

Civil Works, results of applications for execution
year 1977-78

Tribunal.	Opening balance.		Value of opening balance for the present year.	Applications brought to Register.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sadar Adalat Diwani	138	197	13,677	252	185	14,646
2nd Class Magistrate's Court ...	...	...	...	...	1	18
Zilla office of Sagwara	11	14	322	80	91	3,091
Total ...	149	211	13,999	322	277	17,750

No. VI.

*of decrees, in the Dungarpur State for the Samvat
(A. D. 1920-21).*

Total.			Disposed of			Closing balance.			Nature of applications pending disposal at the end of the present year.			Remarks,
Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below six months.	Below twelve months.	Above twelve months.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	18	19	20
390	382	28,323	193	198	12,425	197	184	15,898	112	17	55	
...	1	13	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
91	105	3,413	77	85	2,678	14	20	735	4	11	5	
481	488	31,749	270	284	15,116	211	204	16,633	116	28	60	

APPENDIX No. VII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and lock-up in the Durgapur State for the year 1920-21 (Samvat year 1977-78).

Station.	Number of prisons.	Number of Prisoners.					Daily average.		Total Cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.	
		Remaining from the last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.					
				Past year.	Present year.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Dungarpur	1	56	145	214	201	46	54	53	4,454	17	94	One Under-trial prisoner died on 28th November 1920.
										215		

APPENDIX No. VIII.

APPENDIX

*Statement showing cost, strength, discipline and
year 1977-78*

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.			Punish-
						Dismissed.
		Rs.	Rs.	a	p.	
Superintendent ...	1	85	1,015	0	0	..
Inspector ...	1	50	600	0	0	..
Serishtedar ...	1	20	240	0	0	..
Clerk ...	1	15	86	0	0	..
Cashier ...	1	17	175	6	9	..
Clerk ...	1	12	139	6	8	..
Finger I. Clerk ...	1	16	188	0	0	..
Court Inspector ...	1	17	200	0	0	..
Thanedars ...	2	40	929	1	7	..
Do. ...	1	25	53	3	8	..
Do. ...	2	31	732	0	0	..
Do. ...	1	35	343	15	0	..
Do. ...	1	27	313	10	8	..
Do. ...	1	26	308	0	0	..
Mistri ...	1	32	384	0	0	..
Subedar ...	1	20	240	0	0	..
Drill Master ...	1	14	160	0	0	..
Drill Master ...	1	12	121	13	11	..
Moharrirs ...	4	13	561	12	1	..
Moharrirs ...	3	12	408	5	4	..
Carried over ...	27	519	7,199	11	8	..

No. VIII.

education of the Durgarpur State Police, for the Samvat
(A. D. 1920-21.)

ment.		Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
Fined, de- graded, or Suspended departmen- tally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By Money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under ins- tructions	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
2	2	..	
..	1	..	
1	..	2	..	2	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
1	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	1	..	
..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
2	..	3	..	4	..	
2	3	..	
8	..	17	..	27	..	

APPENDIX

*Statement showing Cost, Strength, discipline and
year 1977-78*

Description of Office.	Number.	Pay of Grade.	Total Cost.			Punish-
						Dismissed.
			Rs.	a.	p.	
Brought forward ...	27	519	7,199	11	8	...
Havaldars ...	10	12	1,322	12	0	...
Do. ...	7	11	872	14	2	...
Do. ...	8	10	868	10	8	...
Naik Constables ...	1	12	114	1	6	...
Do. Do. ...	5	11	631	0	2	...
Do. Do. ...	3	10	356	2	1	...
Bugler ...	1	10	90	11	0	...
Do. ...	1	9	108	0	0	...
Constables ...	14	10	1,558	7	2	...
Do. ...	37	9	3,251	5	9	...
Do. ...	139	8	11,675	15	2	...
Recruits ...	5	7	275	5	2	...
Chapراسي ...	1	8	83	3	11	...
Sowars ...	6	22	1,389	7	10	...
Do. ...	2	20	471	8	0	...
Bhisties ...	2	6	136	0	0	...
Office Contingencies ...	...	...	4,696	13	10	...
Travelling allowance ...	...	...	1,168	8	6	...
Total ...	269	694	36,273	10	7	...

70/5/78

No. VIII.—(Contd.)

education of the Dungarpur State Police, for the Samvat
(A. D. 1920-21)

ment.		Reward.		Education.		Remarks.
Fined, de- graded or Suspended departmen- tally.	Punished judicially.	By promotion.	By money.	Number able to read and write.	Number under ins- tructions.	
8	..	17	..	27	..	
1	..	10	..	4	..	
..	..	7	..	1	..	
1	2	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	
1	..	5	..	5	..	
..	3	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..
..	
2	..	14	..	2	..	
10	..	37	..	2	..	
40	20	..	
4	
1	..	1	..	1	..	
..	..	6	..	1	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..
..	
..	
69	..	102	..	69	..	

APPENDIX No. IX.

Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Dungarpur State for the year 1920-21.
(Samvat year 1977-78).

Name of Dispensaries.	Number of out- patients.	IN-PATIENTS.							Daily average of out-patients.	Daily average of in-patients.	Operations per- formed.	Expendi- ture.	Remarks.
		Number of in-patients.	Result.										
			Cured.	Relieved.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing.						
Dungarpur ..	25,438	304	213	30	41	9	11	186.55	14.72	908	11,776 9 7		
Sagwara ..	11,429	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.66	...	...	1,719 4 5	
Total ...	36,867	304	213	30	41	9	11	249.21	14.72	908	13,495 14 0		

APPENDIX No. X.

Vital Statistics of Khaisa villages in the Dungarpur State for the year 1920-21, Samvat year 1977-78.

Name.	Population.	Births.		Deaths.		Increase.	Decrease.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.
Dungarpur ...	1,89,272	1862	2318	456	..	1601	984	..	617
								11.69	12.27
								10.05	5.19

APPENDIX No. XI.

Statement showing the Expenditure on the Public Works Department for the year 1920-21, (Samvat year 1977-78).

No.	Description of Works.	Original Works Extraordinary.		Ordinary Works maintenance and repairs		Total.		Remarks.
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
1	Civil Buildings ...	1,04,573	12 0					
2	Police ...	3,481	2 9					
3	Customs ...	820	3 0	7,203	15 8	1,21,890	7 5	
4	Temples ...	2,435	6 0					
5	Excise ...	3,376	0 0					
6	Communications ...	976	8 3	510	10 6	1,487	2 9	
7	Tools and Plants ...	68	0 0	37	4 9	105	4 9	
8	Irrigation ...	...	...	235	9 1	235	9 1	
9	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	1,346	3 8	1,346	3 8	
10	Establishment and contingency ...	..	...	5,083	1 6	5,083	1 6	
	Total ...	1,15,731	0 0	14,416	13 2	1,30,147	13 2	

APPENDIX No. XII.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Dungarpur State for the year 1920-21 (Samvat year 1977-78).

No. of Schools	Description of Schools.	No. of pupils on roll on the 30th September.		Daily average attendance.		Expenditure.				Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Higher Education.	Secondary Education.	Primary Education.	Total.	
1	Higher Education	3	2	3	2	10,722	0	..	10,722	0
1	Pinkey School (A.V.)	340	409	187	286	..	..	..	5,769	9
1	Shri Devendra Kanya Path Shala (Girls' School)	50	43	33	30	..	..	45	451	0
14	Village Schools...	636	694	470	499	..	..	3,779	3,779	11
14	Rajput Boarding House	14	8	8	7	..	932	7	932	7
	Superintendent's Office	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	974	2
	Contingencies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,941	2
16		1,043	1,156	701	824	10,722	6,702	4,230	25,570	10
16						2	0	7	9	

APPENDIX No. XIII.

Statement showing the Receipts of the Dungarpur State during the Sambat 1977-78 (1920-21.)

No.	Nature of demand.	Demand.		Collections during the current year.	Collections during the previous year.	Remissions during the current year.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cash balance including advances but excluding deposits at the commencement of the year	.....	.....	.....	1,70,772 9	21,87,385 15 0	.....	.....
2	Land Revenue	4,036 1	51,62,441 0	616,14,77 1 11	1,61,835 13 11	1,57,815 0 1	3,489 3 0	1,652 1 0
3	Forests	11 0 1	25,602 4 4	25,613 4 5	25,560 10 5	18,554 0 3	.....	52 10 0
4	Customs duty	.....	1,53,443 15	61,53,443 15	61,53,443 15	61,80,014 4 1	.....	.....
5	Excise	.....	1,67,942 15	41,67,942 15 4	1,62,286 15 4	1,59,523 13 10	.....	5,656 0 0
6	Contracts	.....	1,944 7 0	1,944 7 0	1,944 7 0	1,350 8 0	.....	.....
7	Fees	3,657 8 3	979 0 0	4,636 8 3	845 0 0	2,327 4 0	11 8 0	3,780 0 3

23	Refunds ...	9,135 7 4	10,099 '3 2	19,234 10 0	4,404 4 0	9,484 8 7	1,752 0 0	13,018 6 6
24	Miscellaneous ...	841 15 3	6,690 7 3	7,532 6 6	7,143 7 3	10,750 13 6	.....	388 15 3
25	Donation from Her Highness the Se- nior Maji Sahiba towards buildings Zenana dispensary	.....	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	3,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total extra ordinary ...	11,042 12 1	20,289 10 5	31,332 6 6	15,455 0 9	1,23,794 0 0	1,808 0 0	14,069 5 9
	Total ordinary and Extraordinary...	26,097 1	35,99,588 10	96,25,685 12 0	5,82,795 11	76,96,403 13 6	6,229 7	35,660 9 5
	Total Receipts ...	.....	.....	.....	5,82,795 11	76,96,403 13 6	.....	.....
	Grand Total inclu- ding opening balance ...	.....	.....	.....	7,58,568 4 9	8,83,789 42 6	.....	.....

*Statement showing disbursements of the Durgapur State during the year 1920-21
(Samvat 1977-78).*

No.	Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actuals.		Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ORDINARY.						
1	Government Tribute	Rs. a p. 17,632 0 0	Rs. a p. 17,632 0 0	Rs. a p. 17,631 4 0	Rs. a p. 17,627 14 8	
2	Administration—					
(a)	Allowance to Political Agent and his office	2,378 0 0	2,800 0 0	2,344 2 0	3,308 11 3	
(b)	Executive cabinet and Legislative Council	1,491 0 0	1,558 0 0	1,330 7 7	1,291 4 5	
(c)	Establishment on deputation with the Political Agent	1,096 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,006 7 10	763 14 4	

7	Judicial ...	4,467 3 2	14,983 13 9	19,451 0 11	14,341 18 0	1,240 13 6	383 2 9	4,726 1 2
8	Jail...	57 13 6	228 9 7	286 7 1	215 0 5	85 10 3	70 9 9	0 12 11
9	Education	540 0 0	624 0 0	1,164 0 0	570 0 0	4,278 10 0	.....	594 0 0
10	Interest ...	.....	10,887 13 1	10,887 13 1	10,887 13 1	4,906 7 7	.....	.....
11	Remittances	.....	1,835 2 3	1,835 2 3	1,835 2 3	375 0 0	.....	.....
12	Court of Wards ...	630 0 0	2,490 0 0	3,120 0 0	2,705 0 0	2,059 0 1	.....	415 0 0
13	Jagirdar's contribution towards the State Police ...	720 0 0	2,376 0 0	3,096 0 0	1,656 0 0	1,980 0 0	.....	1,440 0 0
14	Cess on the land Revenue ...	70 2 9	10,135 8 9	10,205 11 6	10,149 15 3	9,973 1 6	38 15 6	16 12 9
15	Registration and Sale of non-judicial stamps ...	.....	2,511 12 4	2,511 12 4	2,511 12 4	2,841 1 1	.....	.....
16	Net profit of Shri Ranchandra Laxman Bank Dungarpur...	.....	10,524 13 5	10,524 13 5	10,524 13 5	8,585 0 0	.....	.....
17	Miscellaneous ...	864 8 0	10,247 12 6	11,112 4 6	6,426 6 11	3,540 3 3	428 0 0	4,257 13 7
17 A	Municipal contribution towards the Ayurvedic Dispensary ...	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....
	Total Ordinary ...	15,034 5 2	5,79,299 0 4	5,94,363 5 6	5,67,340 10 10	5,70,609 13 6	4,421 7 0	22,591 3 8

APPENDIX No. XIII.—(Contd.)

Statement showing the Receipts of the Durgapur State, during the Sanbat 1977-78 (1930-21.)

No.	Nature of demand.	Demand.			Collection during the current year.	Collection during the previous year.	Remission during the current year.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Arrears.	Current.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18	Penalty from Jagirdars on their failure to supply recruits for garrison duty ...	Rs. 812 8 0	.....	Rs. 812 8 0	Rs. 322 8 0	Rs. 1,467 6 0	.....	Rs. 490 0 0	
19	Marriage of His Highness ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rs. 94,946 1 3	.....	.....
20	Nazrana on the succession of His Highness ...	249 0 0	.....	249 0 0	21 0 0	1,497 0 0	56 0 0	172 0 0	
21	His late Highness's Private money ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,080 2 7	.....	.....
22	Private money of Rajshri Ba Sahiba	3 13 6	.....	3 13 6	3 13 6	1,568 0 1	.....	.....

APPENDIX No. XIV.—(Contd.)

Statement showing disbursements of the Dungarpur State during the year 1920-21
(Sambat 1977-78).—(Contd.)

No.	Expenditure.	Budget Estimates.		Actuals.		Remarks.
		Current year.	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20	Judicial	Rs. 3,67,997	Rs. 3,02,684	Rs. 3,47,671	Rs. 3,14,414	
21	Lalai Ger	Rs. 6,264	Rs. 5,076	Rs. 6,785	Rs. 5,028	
22	Jail	Rs. 3,249	Rs. 2,619	Rs. 2,846	Rs. 2,706	
23	Public Works	Rs. 4,313	Rs. 3,039	Rs. 4,454	Rs. 3,762	
24	Education	Rs. 16,212	Rs. 17,059	Rs. 14,416	Rs. 13,041	
		Rs. 27,874	Rs. 14,811	Rs. 25,570	Rs. 12,669	

